# THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.

## SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. VI. BLOOMFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1888. NO. 22.


There are 900 miles of railway in operation in Egypt.

John Most, the New York Anarchist, says that there are 500,000 Socialists in the United States.

According to a Boston statistician "the cost of the fences in the United States is more than the National debt."

If the arming of the German cuirassiers with lances proves a success, the dragoons and hussars will be armed in the same way.

A recent official publication estimates the average annual decrease of the Indians at nearly 2000. Their present total number in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is about 245,000.

There have been 355 persons arrested in the United States during the current year for violation of the laws against counterfeiting, etc. Seventy have been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.

The work of the United States Fish Commissioners is appreciated. Beginning in 1868 with one hatchery and $1000 appropriation, they now have five hatcheries and an annual appropriation of about $35,000.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* declares that the source of all yellow fever which this country has, or ever has had, is Cuba. She should be cleaned up or cleared out. It is nothing but miserable mismanagement which makes that beautiful island a breeding-place for pestilence.

In the manufacture of cotton the United States is the second nation in the world, led only by Great Britain, which uses fifty per cent. more than this country. We consume two and one-half times as much raw cotton as Germany, and three times as much as France.

Robert Harding, a young English Socialist, when he wants to make a speech on the streets or public squares, padlocks himself with a chain to an iron fence or some similar fixture. Then when the police come to take him in they have to spend a long time in getting him unfastened, and he can make a pretty long speech before he is carried off.

An English farmer who has been investigating the caterpillar pest, which is proving so destructive to the fruit and nut crops in Kent, has concluded that the spawn which produced the caterpillars was deposited by the swarms of butterflies which swept the coasts last autumn, and which were supposed to have been driven over from the continent by the storms.

English railroads do not cut prices, observes the Detroit *Free Press*, but they do cut time and have the fastest trains in the world. The Flying Scotchman used to do 394 miles in nine hours. A rival put on a train that equals this, and now the Scotchman does the distance in eight hours. Notwithstanding the great speed of the English railroads they killed only 121 passengers last year.

South London is to have a new underground railroad. It is being built sixty feet under ground. Passengers are to reach it by hydraulic elevators, to carry fifty persons at once. The tunnel is being driven by the use of a steel shield slightly larger than the iron rings of which the tunnel is to be constructed. The steel shield has a knife edge, and is driven forward at the rate of fifteen feet a day by hydraulic rams worked by hand.

Sheriff Grant, of New York, according to the *Courier-Journal*, has declared that he would not hold his present office after January 1, for five times the present value of the position, which is $40,000 per year. The new law requiring executions in New York to be by electric shock goes into effect on the date named, and Sheriff Grant fears that it might fall to his lot to execute a criminal and that thereby his name might become in some way attached to the new system.

The Khedive of Egypt has, by a decree, taxed land devoted to the growing of tobacco in his domains $157.50 an acre, and the Egyptians have refused to grow tobacco. The result is, remarks *Frank Leslie's*, that, instead of the usual crop of 13,000,000 pounds, not more than 1,000,000 pounds are expected this year, whereat our Maryland tobacco manufacturers particularly rejoice. Virginia and North Carolina will also profit; but Maryland is entitled to assume that her products will be most in demand, because the Balt more tobacco has been made the official tobacco of France.

A leading Chicago restaurateur, avers the *Prairie Farmer*, comes pretty near solving the problem of how to furnish the poor with good food at almost nominal cost. He will buy the entire carcass of beef at an average cost of eight and one-half cents a pound, reserve for his restaurant the choice portions that would cost him twenty-two cents a pound, and with the remainder make soup. With the meat and bread he proposes to furnish from a large kitchen at five cents a meal, excellent food to individuals and families. The scheme is not a charitable one, but purely a business venture, run for profit.

# PROTECTION TALKS.

## The Democrats Disclaim and Deal In Juggiery.

## How Free Trade Would Have Ruined the Republic.

Congressman Thomas B. Reed of Maine, says: "The friends of the President, looking at the Oregon elections and seeing also other like signs in the heavens, have now become alarmed, and Mr. Mills himself, after having delivered four years ago a pointed declaration in favor of 'free trade,' calling it by its very name, and just after having been examined personally by Henry George and pronounced 'free trade from the base up,' has been constrained to go to New York and declare that 'no Democrat wishes free trade.'

DEMOCRATIC DISCLAIMERS.

"The newspapers of his party also are now full of disclaimers. They take refuge in the doctrine of percentages, and declare that it is cruel to charge them with free trade when they only take off seven per cent. and leave forty. This doctrine of percentage is a mere juggle with figures, as I will show. It has had great vogue, for both parties have used it. It was presented early in the debate, and the Democratic figures were taken by their opponents, because the then Democratic doctrine announced by all their speeches was that protection forced the people to pay $1,000,000,000 to manufacturers in order to give the Treasury $100,000,000 of revenue, and was, therefore, a system of 'robbery.' To which the quick and uncomfortable answer came: 'If this be 'robbery,' why do you sanction what you say is forty per cent. of 'robbery?'

PERCENTAGE JUGGLERY.

"This percentage, therefore, seems to have the sanction of both parties, whereas it is only the assertion of one. Now, however, since the President's friends are trying to claim that their retention of forty per cent. shows them to be the real original friends of protection, it is time to call attention to this fallacy and to show how this percentage doctrine is managed. It is time to show what they call merely a seven per cent. reduction really is. Some articles we use much of. Of others we use very little. In this new doctrine of percentages quantity plays no part. Tannic acid at 197 per cent., of which we use ounces, counts as much as metals at thirty-eight per cent., of which we use thousands of tons. We import $200 worth of the acid and $16,000,000 worth of the metals. Anybody can see the folly of adding these percentages together and saying that the average protection on tannic acid and metals is 117 per cent. And yet just in that way is the sleight of hand percentage doctrine manœuvered."

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

The *Economist* draws attention to the fact that a farmer in South America, or Africa, or Australia, or India may be the owner of half a million or a million sheep, and half a dozen shepherd men at $10 a month each, all found, with a dozen shepherd dogs, will guard those large flocks to and from pasture, while in this country you can find 1000 farmers who do not own such flocks of sheep, yet the small flocks of 50 or 500 which they all have require a hundred times more constant, earnest care during our long and severe winters than those flocks which roam the plains of South America and Australia. Even with free lands the farmers of America cannot and could not compete with those of other lands in the production of sheep or in the growth of wool. Even under the present high tariff it is seen that they cannot compete or shut out the foreign article, coarse or fine, when in the last eleven months we have imported 102,500,000 pounds of the raw staple; and as some of this wool was thoroughly cleaned and scoured, it will readily be conceded that our imports even now loom up to thirty-five per cent. of our whole clip. It is admitted that the price of all fine wools is relatively cheaper than ever known before. Consequently, if trade is not active and prosperous cheap wool, and plenty of it, is not the cause, and any person who says it is ought to be sent to Botany Bay to raise cabbage, because he is simply out of his vocation and neither understands the science of money or manufacturing or business in all their most essential features. If the manufacturers of the United States obtained raw material free they could not compete with the pauper labor of Europe unless they strove to degrade American labor to the same level, and we fancy this would soon bring about a new "irrepressible conflict," perhaps more violent in its nature than the old one which deluged the land with blood.

A SOUTHERN OPINION.

To show how Free Trade is essentially antagonistic to the unity of this republic we quote the following words of General Taylor, of the rebel army in the late civil war. He said: "We made two great mistakes. Had we avoided them we should have conquered you. The first was, we did not substantially destroy the protective features of the tariff in the winter session of 1857 and 1858, by an act which provided a rapid sliding scale of free trade. * * * We could have passed such a law and held it tight on you till it closed the furnaces, workshops, woolen and cotton mills, and steel and bar iron works of the whole North and West, and scattered your workmen over the prairies and Territories. When the war was ready for you, you would not have been ready for the war. You could not have armed and equipped and put into the field a large army, nor built a large navy. You would have been without supplies, machinery and workmen, and you would have been without money and credit."

A BREADWINNER'S CAMPAIGN.

The *Press*, one of the ablest Protectionist newspapers in America, speaks truly when it says that "the issue we are facing to-day is not a political one. It is a question of American wages or European wages, and the sooner every man and woman dependent upon wages in this city and Brooklyn awakens to this fact the better for labor. The Democratic party is doing the best it can to keep the real issue back by lying about the proposed measure, by presenting false and misleading percentages, by the cry of monopoly and trusts. These are only side issues of no consequence whatever. Unprincipled politicians when driven into a corner will say anything to extricate themselves. This is a bad year for politicians. This is a breadwinner's campaign. And when the business men and breadwinners of this country take matters into their own hands the politicians and tedious old theory mongers are apt to be left behind."

PATRICK FORD SPEAKS.

Patrick Ford, in the *Irish World*, says: "Protection to American labor means good wages and a higher standard of living for the American workman. The millennium is not attainable in this world, but of all countries the one that offers the best opportunities to the poor man is America, and the most prosperous and progressive times the nation has known have been under the Protective policy. The adoption of British Free Trade, on the other hand, would mean reduced wages and a lower standard of living. Common sense, history, and experience teach these things."—*New York People.*

### A Free Trade Bill.

Democratic organs published in this State and in Connecticut and New Jersey are declaring that the President's message was not a free-trade message, and that the Mills bill is not a free trade bill—merely a reduction of duty.

What are the facts about the Mills bill? It places the products of American industries which have been protected, in some cases for fifty and sixty years, upon the free list. Among the articles which this bill makes free, are timber, hewn and sawed, squared or sided, unmanufactured wood, planks, hubs for wheels, staves of wood, pickets, palings, laths, shingles, clapboards, and a dozen other specified articles which are now dutiable. Thousands of American workmen are engaged now at good wages in the manufacture of these articles. The intention is to throw this vast business over to Canada.

If this is not free trade, what is free trade?

The Mills bill proposes to put salt on the free list, flax straw and flax dressed and not dressed on the free list. Also tow, hemp, manila, and other substitutes for hemp, jute butts, jute gum, sisal and other vegetable fibers. Also certain manufactures of these substances, including machinery used in the manufacture of jute. This part of the bill has been fixed up in the special interests of certain foreign producers, and J. S. Moore is the agent who brought it about

If this is not free trade, what is free trade?

The Mills bill proposes to crippie our sheet iron business by putting on the free list (not reducing the duty) "iron or steel sheets, or plates or taggers iron, coated with tin." Also, to oblige the Southern cotton planters, it proposes to put iron and steel cotton ties or hoops on the free list.

If this is not free trade, what is free trade?

The Mills bill proposes to strike a deadly blow at our chemical industry, employing 40,000 people, by putting on the free list glycerine, indigo, iodine, alumina, boracic acid, potash, chlorate of potash, nitrate of potash, sulphate of potash, soda, coal tar products of all kinds, essential oils, and a great variety of other articles, all produced in this country, and all of which we should manufacture at home.

If this is not free trade, what is free trade?

The Mills bill proposes to cripple American mining by putting on the free list a great variety of earth and clays, including china clay and rasoline; also copper ore, chromate of iron or chromic ore, bricks and a variety of other articles produced in this country. If the bill passes persons in these industries will have their wages reduced and many of them will be thrown out of work.

If this is not free trade, what is free trade?

The Mills bill then turns from the busy industrial centers of the East to the prosperous orchards and vineyards of California, and by its provisions proposes to blight and destroy the growing fruit interests of the Pacific coast. Absolute free trade, says this vicious bill, for your dates, your plums, your prunes, your currants, your figs and other products. Under the fostering care of a protective tariff the fruit interests of California have grown and thrived, and unless this Democratic measure becomes a law the time is not far distant when we shall have cheaper and better fruit of all kinds than any country in the world. These have all been put upon the free list.

If this is not free trade, what is free trade?

Nor is this all. There are a score or more other articles, to say nothing of wool, of marble of all kinds, of wood pulp and other products which thousands of American wage earners are engaged in producing. No! the Mills bill is a free trade bill. It was prepared by Mr. J. S. Moore, who has for years represented British interests in America, and whose confidential relations with Mr. Mills and his committee made it an easy matter to secure the insertion of provisions advantageous to British interests and adverse to American interests.

In short, the Mills bill is a free trade bill prepared by free traders, and its principal provisions are those which remove American products from the dutiable schedules and place them upon the free list.—*New York Press.*

### Prices Under a Protective Tariff.

The attorneys for Free-Trade, who seek to create prejudice against the policy of Protection by charging that it enhances the cost to consumers, can best be met by a comparison of prices of a few articles in common use.

In 1860 salt, then on the free list, sold to consumers at an average price of $3 per barrel. The Tariff on salt in barrels is now 12 cents per 100 pounds, or say 33⅓ cents per barrel, and the average price is not more than half that of 1860. As salt has been made the subject of special attack it may be well to ascertain just how much of the present selling price goes to the manufacturer, against whom it is sought to create prejudice. In 1887, at the works in Michigan, salt sold for 60 cents per barrel, and of this sum 20 cents was paid to the cooper for making the barrel. All between this price and that paid by consumers went for transportation and profits of middlemen.

The manufacture of plate glass was established in 1866, when the foreign-made article sold for $2.50 per square foot. The Tariff on a similar quality of glass is now 50 cents per foot, and the price has steadily lowered until it is now 75 cents per square foot.

Pig iron in 1860 sold for $22.75 per ton. With a Tariff of $6.72 per ton it now sells for $18.

Steel rails were first made here in 1867, when the price was $166 per ton. The Tariff has been as high as $28 per ton, and is now $17. Steel rails are now quoted at $31, and have sometimes been lower.

A favorite plea of Free-Traders is that with wools and woolens on the free list "the poor man's blanket" would be sold for one-half the present price, when the fact is, prices for blankets of equal quality are about the same in the United States and England. Here is the proof: Last year the Secretary of War invited bids for supplying army blankets of four pounds weight, and allowed foreigners to compete on the same terms as American manufacturers—that is, without paying the Tariff. The lowest British bid was only thirty cents per blanket less than that of an American. The Tariff, if it had been charged, would be about $1.50. Our Free-Trade Cabinet officer gave the contract to the foreigner who pays no taxes and buys nothing in this country, instead of favoring the American, who supplies work to hundreds of people and otherwise adds to the wealth of our country. The money from our national Treasury went to a foreign country, and American soldiers are to sleep under British blankets, because they can be made in England for thirty cents less than in this country.

And here is some testimony from the other side: Matthew Arnold, the eminent English scholar, statesman and Free Trade advocate, recently deceased, last year made a tour of this country, and afterward gave his conclusions in the *Nineteenth Century Magazine*, April, 1888. In this paper the writer admits that conditions in the United States are favorable to "that immense class of people," whose incomes are less than $1500 a year, while in England the advantage "is greatly in favor of those with incomes above that sum." Of wages he says: "The humbler kind of work is better paid in America than with us, the higher kind worse. Luxuries are, as I have said, very dear—above all, European luxuries; but a workingman's clothing is nearly as cheap as in England, and plain food is on the whole cheaper."—*Tariff League Bulletin.*

### President and Party.

Pity the sorrows of a poor President whose happy ignorance has been so unhappily enlightened by four years of experience. Everything is out of joint, yet two Democratic Congresses in his term have done nothing to set anything right. His attempt to set up a personal government over his party has fallen flat by its rejection of his policy and recommendations. Factional division in his party makes it impotent for anything but opposition to his policy. He is a President in opposition to his party, and the party is in opposition to itself. An impotent President and an impotent party is the situation that the scratch of a Democratic election has placed the country in. But in this pathetic plaint of unhappy enlightment in evil the whining Cleveland has no cause to complain of the Republican party. When he shall have overcome the obstruction his policy has met in his own party, and when he and his party shall have unitedly presented a measure of his policy, and when the Republican party shall have obstructed it, then it will be time for him to complain of Republican obstruction. But a President who had the support of his own party, which had a large majority of the Representatives, who should complain of the depravity of obstruction by the minority, would be thought in a maudlin state. If the suspension of the forced coining of the depreciated silver dollar is requisite to save currency and finances from a fall to the single silver standard, as Cleveland set forth, his party is opposed and incapable. If the Treasury surplus is a terror to business, as his message set forth, his party is unable to devise ways to reduce it without destruction to general interests, and he has resorted to the dangerous practice of placing it in the banks to inflate speculation. If a reform of the tariff is necessary, as he has set forth, by reducing protective duties and making materials free, his party has shown by its action on the Mills bill that it is incapable of such reform, and even that its ideas run contrariwise. If it is wise policy to retain the internal revenue until the result of the tariff revision is seen, as is his scheme, his party has broken it up by simultaneously rending both the tariff and the internal revenue. If the party is in harmony with Democratic principles, he is out of joint. But although the President and his party are impotent for good—although he and his party in Congress put the Government into a dead-lock, they are potent for evil. Their situation and their factional divisions, and their ineffectual attempts, are a disturbance of public and private finances, of commerce, of industries, of all business, and a destruction of that confidence which is essential to the continuation of enterprise and progress. The natural effect is distrust and stagnation. Mr. Cleveland's plaint gives no promise of relief. His re election would only extend that which is growing to a National calamity. He himself must perceive that the election of a Republican candidate is the only visible relief from the calamity which an administration divided against itself has brought upon the country.—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

### Just What He Wanted.

Beautiful Girl (at dog fancier's)—"Why, papa, there are no nice English pugs here."

Father—"I see; guess we have got into the wrong place. But what magnificent watch dogs they have here! What breed is that handsome animal, Mr. De Brute?"

Experienced Dealer—"He is a cross between a bulldog and a tiger. That dog, sir, if given the word would swallow a dude at one gulp."

Father (quickly)—"I'll take him."—*Philadelphia Record.*

### HUMOR OF THE DAY.

In a nutshell—Sweet meats.

Born to rule—A book-keeper.

Notes of the day—Sight drafts.

Worth its weight in gold—Gold.

He "whoops 'em up"—The cooper.

Awaiting its turn—A buckwheat cake.

The bent of many a man's inclination is crooked.

Lame men have running expenses the same as other folks.

Keep your conscience but not your farm void of a fence.

Strange to say, elastic has its greatest snap when it's "broke."

The bottom of a gun-barrel is always a good base for a charge.

The chief disease of a miser is attacks of tightness of the chest.

Paste diamonds are so called because people get stuck on them so often.

When a physician loses his skill it naturally follows that he is out of practice.

An imposing sight—A street fakir selling brass watch cases as solid gold watches.

Shakespeare advised his readers to throw physic to the dogs. He is silent about cats.

A little up-town boy is so fond of whipped cream that he licks the dish.—*Drake's Magazine.*

Big Head is the name of a prominent Sioux Chief. His Sioux-de-nym as it were.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Some men are born witty. Others have a good memory and some witty friends.—*Somerville Journal.*

Determining the weight of an eel is all guess work. You can't weigh a fish without scales.—*Ottawa Bee.*

Signor Casus Belli, the celebrated Italian, is still trying to foment trouble in Europe.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The sweet girl graduate about this time is getting sour over the kitchen range, learning how to cook.—*Somerville Journal.*

"Poor childless wish!" exclaimed Fogg, when Fenderson spoke of his wish being father to his thought.—*Boston Transcript.*

Blobson—"Don't you think that Dempsey rather plays the fool?" Popinjay—"No, sir; I think he works at the job."—*Burlington Free Press.*

"I am so glad your sister enjoyed her visit to us, Mr. Smith." "Oh, well, you know, she is the sort of girl who can enjoy herself anywhere, you know."—*Life.*

"I love you, dear!" the young man said,
"Oh, will you be my wife?"
The maiden drooped her modest head
And whispered, "Bet your life!"
—*Somerville Journal.*

Probably there is nothing in the world that a man resents so quickly and so deeply as to find you awfully busy when he is perfectly at leisure.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Do not let your overweening modesty prevent you from recording your own good deeds. A real estate man lost a fortune once through an unrecorded deed.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Hopeful Youth—"Is Miss De Cash in?" Servant—"Yis, sor." Hopeful youth—"Is she engaged?" Servant—"Yis, sor; but he isn't here this avenin'. Come in."—*The Cartoon.*

"Do you understand much about arbor culture?" asked Labatt of a friend. "Yes, I think I do." "Well, I want to ask you a question: Are all forest trees seeders?"—*Texas Siftings.*


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Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That [illegible] savings banks of this state shall include in their [illegible] had thereupon as are provided for in the trial of [illegible] to present their objections in writing, at or be[illegible]


Take Elevator Cor. Mechanic st. 423 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.